France has not always had much reason to he prond either of her laws or of her judges. Previously to 1789 there were few things so corrupt as a French court of law, and few people so untrustworthy as French magistrates. "Haute justice"—that is, justice in important cases-was administered by the Parliaments; and "basse justice" by an infinite number of people, such as provosts, bailiffs, landed proprietors, and church dignitaries, who were supposed to decide by equity, but who in reality mostly sold their udgments to the highest bidder. In the Parliaments the traffic in justice was so notorious that any man of sense would sooner have sacrified a third of his fortune at once than have risked the whole of it-even when he had right on his side-in a lawsuit. The posts of Conseiller an Parlement were as much coveted as colonelcies, and fetched as good a price. They were usually bought for younger sons of noblemen, who constituted what was called "la noblesse de robe, and made rapid fortunes out of unscrupulous pleaders. History has kept the names of a few upright judges—L'Hopital, D'Agues-seau, De Thou, and some others—but they were rare exceptions, as is sufficiently proved by the immense veneration with which they are still regarded. The last who acquired a high reputation for impartiality was the Chancellor Du Harlay, under Louis XV's reign. He was an honest man, but one of the most uncouth-mannered and gruff-spoken persons of his time. A characteristic story is told concerning him and the Duchess de Grammont, who, happening to have a lawsuit on hand, went, as was customary, to pay a propitiatory visit, in order to see whether any bribing was possible. Du Harlay received her with about the same civility he would have shown a dog; so that the duchess, who was used to the flattery of everybody who came near her, went out from his presence red with rage and almost crying from mortification. Going down the steps of the palace, her passion exploded; and she said to her daughter, who was with her, "The man ought to be flogged. He's no better than an old baboon." But the words were hardly spoken than she turned pale with horror, for, on looking round, she saw the sardonic face of the Chancellor, who had followed her out to her carriage. Naturally, she supposed that her suit was blasted, and when the cause came on for trial could hardly credit her senses upon hearing Du Harlay give judgment in her favor. The conduct of the Chancellor seemed to her so noble that she instantly asked for an audience, and thanked him with fer-'Oh, Madame," answered Du Harlay, grimly, "il n'y a point de remerciements s me faire. Un vieux babouin est toujours enchante de rendre service a une vieille ba-At the revolution, one of the first subjects

which the National Assembly took up with a view to instant reform was the administration of justice. The criminal laws were then barbarous, and the jurisprudence in civil cases was founded upon a confused jumble of contrary edicts, some remounting to the time of the Merovingian dynasty, and all more or less autocratic and absurd. What made matters worse, too, was that each province had its set of laws, just as each had its scale of weights and measures; so that even in the remote contingency of a couple of pleaders having to do with thoroughly incorruptible judges, there was small chance of their ob taining a definite and binding adjudication if they resided in different provinces. Some suits were sent from Parliament to Parliament, until each side could boast of half-adozen judgments in support of its claims; and there were cases that were protected in this way from generation to generation, until everybody connected with the families of the

suitors had died out. The National Assembly lost no time in remedying this disastrous state of things by enacting first that a code should be drawn up to serve for the whole kingdom, and next that the judges should be elected by the people. This last reform was never fairly carried out, but a sort of code was drawn up by the convention and worked with tolerable good effect until it was ultimately superseded by that to which Napoleon has attached his name, and which was elaborated under the Consulate. Most French lawyers are very proud of this code, which has certainly the merit of being so mathematically simple that everybody who can read is able to judge for himself, without the aid of a solicitor, things he may and may not do. Of late years, however, there has been a growing opinion amongst the liberal-minded and re forming portion of the French bar that there is room for considerable improvements in the methods of procedure which the code lays down; and this opinion applies especially to the criminal procedure, which is both more intricate and harassing in its effects than ours. France, as at present constituted, is divided for judicial purposes into tri-bunals of "first instance" and Imperial Courts, there being of the former one for every arrondissement, and of the latter twenty-seven in the whole empire. Above all is one Court of High Appeal, the Cour de Cassation, which sits in Paris. In civil cases a man can have recourse successively to five jurisdictions. First he can apply to the justice of the peace of his canton, who has power to adjudicate as to all sums not exceeding a hundred francs; next he can appeal to the tribunal of his arrondissement; after that he may be sent to the Cour Imperiale of the district; then, if he wishes it, to the Court of Cassation, and finally to the Council of State, which has power-though it seldom exercises it-to hear his case over again if he fancies himself maliciously wronged by one of his judges. There is no jury in civil cases. The trials in "first instance" take place before three judges; in the Imperial Courts before five or seven; in the Court of Cassation before twelve. In all causes the Procureur-Imperial intervenes either for the plaintiff or defendant as he thinks right, and it is very ware indeed that his intervention does not sway the verdict. In criminal cases a condemned man has three appeals-that is, to the court of the arrondissement, the Imperial Court, and the Court of Cassation; after these all that remains is the recours en grace, which the counsel of a prisoner under sentence of death or penal servitude transmits to the sovereign through the Minister of Justice. In the country, when a peasant commits a small misdemeanor, he is summoned before the justice of the peace of the canton, who may punish him with not more than two days' imprisonment, or with a fine not exceeding a hundred francs. At Paris it is Tribunal of Simple Police which takes cognizance of these minor offenses; and any stranger curious to see justice expeditionsly administered would do well to pay a visit to this tribunal, where from 10 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon cabmen, costermongers, and streetboys deîle in an unbroken procession to answer for peccadilloes known as delits de coirie. i. c. breaches of police and municipal regula-

tions. In the case of offenses of a serious

nature it is no longer the juge de paix or the

Tribunal of Simple Police to whom the | of questions enumerated by the presiding secused is deferred, but to the Procureur-Imperial. For example, when an ndictable offense has been committed, the first person to be informed of it-if the dolinquent have not been arrested on the spotis the Commissaire de Police, with whom the complaint is lodged. There are eighty of these commissaires in l'aris, and their functions are rather more extensive than those of English inspectors of police, for they may at their discretion liberate prisoners who are simply charged with drunkenness or riotous conduct. Four times a day the commissaires send reports to the Prefecture de Police, whence all complaints are directly forwarded to the Procureur-Imperial, or public prosecutor, who immediately issues against the parties accused either a summons (mandat de comparution) or a warrant (mandat d'amener). It needs an incredible amount of tact and judgment to discharge the functions of public prosecutor with equity; but it cannot be said that, as a rule, the imperial procureurs come up to the desirable standard. They are a very ill-paid class. Their salaries vary from £60 a year in country districts to £240 a year in large towns; and even the procureurs-generals, or public prosecutors-in-chief, of whom there are but twenty-eight in the whole empire, receive only £640. These emoluments small to tempt men who have the slightest chance of making their way at the bar, and the Government is obliged to select from among those who, however honest and painstaking they may be, are, at best, lawyers of quite second-rate capacity. The Procureur-Imperial and his deputies sit every day and divide the business between them. When a defendant appears to answer a summons, or comes up in custody under warrant, his examination is conducted in strict privacy; and the Procureur, who is often overdone with work, seldom takes more than a few minutes in deciding whether there are grounds for a prosecution or not. If the charge seems a frivolous one, or if the prima facie evidence be insufficient, he may at once dismiss the case; in the contrary event he hands over the inculpe to the examining magistrate, or juge d'instruction, who either liberates the defendant on bail (though this is very rarely done) or orders his provisory incarce ration under a mandat de depot. remark that great latitude is always allowed by French magistrates towards journalists charged with press offenses, and towards men in good social position indicted for such misdemeanors as duelling, assault, or rioting. We may add, too, that although in press prosecutions the printer of a paper is generally indicted with the editor, and rentenced to a month or two of confinement, it is not customary for the Procureur to insist upon the carrying out of the seatence. There are printers in Paris who, during the last twenty

in gaol. So much has been already written both in English and foreign papers concerning the slow-torture system to which French justice has recourse in order to serew confessions out of prisoners, that we will say nothing more on the subject, further than to point out how immense is the discretionary power confided to a juge d'instruction All that goes on in his study is a profound mystery to the outer world. There is no one to control his actions, and if it suits him to hush up a case, he may do so with perfect safety, without having anything unpleasant in the way of newspaper comments to dread. Whether French examining magistrates ever do hush up cases where influence is brought to bear upon them from high quarters is another question; but the bare fact that they should be able to abuse these powers with impunity sufficiently justifies the opinion of liberal Frenchmen that the functions of the juge d'instruction should be exercised openly, as in England. After a probationary term, which varies according to the more or less difficulty there may be in extracting the truth from him, a prisoner is either committed straightway to take his trial before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, or, if the charge be one of felony, is sent back to prison to await the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, a sort of judicial grand jury, whose business it is to see whether the indictments are clear enough to warrant a committal to the Court of Assize. The Tribunal of Correctional Police sits all the year round; the Court of Assize hold two sessions a month in Paris, and four a year in the twenty-seven other Imperial courts. The difference between the two jurisdictions is that in the former the trial rests with three judges; whilst in the latter the prisoner is arraigned before a jury.

years, have had two or three years of impri-

sonment meted out to them in instalments,

and who yet have never slept a single night

Most Englishmen who have visited Paris must have been to see the Correctional Tribunals, rendered famous by the numerous press trials of the Second Empire. They consist of two chambers, the sixth and seventh, both identical in appearance. There is a rich, well-furnished look about them which one is not always accustomed to find in a court of justice. The paper on the wall is green, with large gold bees; all round the room runs a carved wainscoting of oak; to the right, on a pedestal, is a marble bust of the Emperor: to the left, on a fellow pedestal, a handsome clock; and at the end of the room. over the dais of the three judges, a life-size picture of the Saviour on the cross. On the right, of the judges' dais, which is warmly carpeted with a thick green rug, is the dock where the prisoner stands between two gendarmes; opposite it a low pulpit, with a comfortable arm-chair for the public prosecutor; down the centre of the court a sort of "fops" alleys," with rows of seats on each side for the public, like the pews in a church. The trials in correctional police never last long. The judges adopt an aggressive tone in their questions, which indicates pretty plainly that their opinion as to the prisoner's guilt is made up beforehand. The public prosecutor, on his side, never fails to observe that unless the accused can prove his innocence his culpability must be taken for granted; and so the trial generally ends in a condemnation, which may vary from one day's to five years' impri-

sonment In the Court of Assize the proceedings are altogether more formal, and allow a prisoner much better chance of an acquittal. The oath which the jury are made to swear is an extremely beautiful one, and it is impossible to hear it without feeling moved. Lifting up their hands one after another, they declare that "without malice and without favor, without prejudice and without weakness, they will examine the evidence with an impartial desire to ascertain the truth, and convict or acquit as they shall consider just, on their honor and conscience as honest men." There are three judges at the assize trials as at those of the Police Correctionnelle, but the same reproach may be addressed to the former as to the latter, of always summing up dead against the prisoner. As a compensa tion, however, French juries are exceedingly jealous of their prerogatives, and not unfrequently acquit solely to assert their independence. The verdict is not rendered by "guilty" and "not guilty," as in England, but by the answer "yes" or "no" to a long series

judge. In cases of murder, with robbery, these questions sometimes amount to as many as fifty or sixty; for the indictment is made to include all the minor counts of aggravated assault, simple assault, etc., so that if the prisoner be acquitted on the charge of murder, there shall be no need to begin a fresh trial to

convict him of manslanghter. In France it is with the jury that lies the prerogative of admitting "extenuating circumstances;" in Belgium it is with the judges. There is much to be said for both systemsthe main objection to the French method being that juries often admit "extenuating circumstances" without any relation to the merits of the case, but simply because they object to capital punishment. Many a French murderer has owed his life to the fact of a tender-hearted juryman having read M. Victor Hugo's "Dernier Jour d'un Condamne," or Beccaria's essay against the penalty of death.

Foreign Items. -A Roman correspondent of a London paper notes the exploits of two English "misses," who, mounted on the benches above the kneel ing multitude, surveyed with their opera-glasses the Pope as he pronounced the benediction in the council. The Pope, with a mild smile, pointed them out to some of the Cardinals, but no alarming consequences bave overtaken them.

-The Rhenish Gazette publishes the following curious certificate, given in 1709 by the magistrate of Meest:- We attest that the executloner of Tecklenbourg, one named Joert Henri Stolheart, brother-in-law of the executioner Dalgermann, has decapitated exceedingly well and to my peculiar satisfaction one named Henri Schuerkamp; and that even when his brother was syndic the above named Stolheart very genteelly hung one named Koetler. He is therefore quite expert at such functions.

-Where was St. Patrick born? In the preface to the second volume of the collection of Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland, the Irish editors of the "Senchus Mor" have thoroughly examined this interesting question, and have arrived at the conclusion, supported by the testimony of the Apostle's own con that St. Patrick was born at or near Glaston-bury, in Somersetshire, and that he returned in old age to end his days in the land of his birth, and amid the scenes of his early youth and was not born, according to the prevalent beilef, in Ireland, at Downpatrick, near Saul, "where he had made his first convert, and founded his first church in Ireland." It will be rather a shock to Irish patriotism to learn that her patron saint was the descendant of Roman colonists, a young Somersetshire gentleman, and son of the Roman decurio, or mayor of Bath. But it may console them to reflect that Glastonbury. "Where the winter thorn

Blossoms at Christmas, mindful of our Lord," and where Joseph of Arimathea had deposited "The Cup, the Cup itself from which our Lord Drank at the last sad supper with His own,"

under the shadow of the Tor of St. Michael, wa no unfitting or unworthy birthplace for this immortal confessor of the Christian faith.

-The London Publishers' Circular gives some statistics of the English publishing trade during the past year which are worth a note. It ap-pears that no less than 5136 book titles have been registered in the lists of that publication in the ar. But of these, it is explained, some are mere re-entries for change of price, so that the actual number of new books and new editions is 4569. Theology appears to be the most productive of all classes, as it is certainly the least subject to those fluctuations of seasons which affect the demand for lighter reading. Up-wards of 1000 publications are set down 1000 publications are set down under this heading against 461 new works juveulle works. works of travel, fletion, books, 500 288 books of history and biography, 160 medical books, and 274 publications classed under "poetry and drama." When we come to look the ebbs and flows of this great literary stream, some facts of interest present them-selves. For example, the intimate connection between books and the fireside is shown in the fact that the numbers of books published rise from 249 only in September, to 522 in October, 479 in November, and 577 in December. The great bulk of the latter number appear to be sued within the fortnight preceding Christmas day. Another, though less marked, season appears to take place about Easter, when there is slight increase over the duller months.

-The Manchester Guardian gives some interesting particulars as to the society of "Little sters of the Poor," which was founded in 1840 by a French priest named Lepailleur, in Brittany, and is the youngest of the many forms of Roman Catholic charity. The "Little Sisters of the Poor" form a religious order under a other-superior, who presides over the first Home in Brittany. They have deveted them-selves by holy yows to their work; they wear a simple, distinctive dress of black with white simple, distinctive dress of black with white head-dress; and they establish homes in new centres, according to the directions from the mother superior, by whom also changes are made now and then in the personnel of the several communities. The term "sisters" every-body understands. Why they should be called "Little Sisters" the Guardian does not know, unless it is that the diminutive in all languages is expressive of endearment. the 29 years of their existence as an order, they bave established 130 Homes, whereof 12 are in Great Britain, 12 in Spain, 8 in America, 1 in Italy, 5 in Paris, and a large number in other parts of France. Those in Great Britain are ocated as follows:-Two in London, and one at each of the following cities and towns, Man-chester, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Dundee, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Waterford. The members of the order number 500, most of whom are Bretons, although nearly all other European countries are represented and they have under their care between 15,000 and 16,000 old people.

Paris begins the new year well provided with periodical literature. There are at the present moment 31 daily political papers in the French capital, and it seems another is shortly to be added to the number by the creation of an organ of M. Thiers. In point of opinion the 31 journals may be classed as follows:—1 official, 4 semi-official, 3 Rouherist, 4 Ollivierist, 2 Legitlmist, 2 Ultramontane, 2 Parliamentarian (Journal des Debats and Journal de Paris), 1 Orleanist, 3 moderate republican, 5 revolutionary. S neutral opposition (Figure, Gauleis, and Paris Journal), and I satirical (Charivari). Twelve out of the 31 papers existed before the coup d'atat, 7 were either founded or transformed from non-political into political journals during the arbitrary period of the Second Empire (1853 to 1868); the remaining 12 have sprung into existence since the voting of the last press laws, which abolished the necessity for a previous authorization. The highest price charged for any Paris daily political paper is 25c., which is the cost of the Journal Official and Journal des Debais. The lowest price is 5c. One of the papers costs 20c., two cost 10c., and twenty-six 15c. each. The largest circulations during the month of December have been those of the Marseillaise, 70,000, and of the National (10c. paper), 65,000; the smallest circulation that of the Pays, which averages 2000. Throughout the year 1869 the mean sale of Paris political papers (not counting the Official) has been 360,000 copies per diem, which represents a daily flow of 18,000f. Into the Treafor stamp duty, and an annual flow of 6.498,000f. (£259,920), deduction being made of four days in the year when the papers do not appear. In addition to the thirty-one journals already alluded to, the dally press of Paris counts two police gazettes and three five-centime "literary" papers (Petit Journal, Petite Presse, Petit Moniteur), the combined circulation of which exceeds half a million; there is also the Petit Officiel, the proprietor of which is bound by his contract with Government to distribute 53,000 copies a day gratis amongst the country populations. The weekly press of Paris boasts financial prints, four illustrated journals after the pattern of the Illustrated London News, and nineteen comic papers, besides which medical, artistic, theatrical, and scientific journals withLORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

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PROPOSALS.

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No. 1. Note size, 234 by 4% inches, of paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 514 mehes, of white, burf, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on fiap, for circulars), 3% by b% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the Proportion of each. No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for eirculars), 3% by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3% by 8% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4), by 9% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as

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by 9% inches, of buff or manilia paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality manner, specially, to the proportion of each.

of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other de-vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-Genera The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly

gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch

in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than turee-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

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the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the
same must be packed in strong wooden cases,
well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed;
but when less than two thousand are required,
proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an
agent of the Department, must be placed upon each
package by the contractor. Wooden cases, conraining envelopes or wrappers to be transported
by water routes, must be provided with suitable
water-proofing. The whole to be done under
the inspection and direction of an agent of the
Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, comple in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantiti as may be required to fill the daily orders of pos masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor. the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-juire, as a condition of the contract , that the en-selopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envilopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies

department reserves the right of requiring new dies for sny stamps, or denominations of stamps not how used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose

proposal, although it be not the lowest, is con sidered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-Gene-ral also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government

require 12.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, while required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made ounterly after proper and

contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a fight is also reserved faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—
No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore No. 8. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) -4,150,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

-243,500.

No. 6. Extra letter size—4, 204,500.

No. 7. Official size—604,650.

No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

No. 8. BXITA OHIGHAI SIZE—1700.

Wrappers—3,505,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. 1 11 eodt M1

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G.—
applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and furniture while undergeing repairs (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S
ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon,
the best and cheapest in the market.

No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS,—Roofs! Yes, res. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Oall! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

E ASTON & MCMAHON.

E ASTON & MCMAHON.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SIJP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with promptness and despatch. Caual Boate and
Steam-tugs lurnished at the shortest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS

No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for th ollowing work and materials required in the execu tion of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC

BUILDINGS, to wit:-For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allow-

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the fron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross,

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications, The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 embio feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 19 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street. The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Pro-

posals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. 1 19 wfm 11t. H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:-To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md. ; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to rize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And go rally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY. Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary. New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 120 tF18

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FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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half their prices.

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find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Varding's Patent Chain-back Albuns are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles. of Photograph Arbams made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows. IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, office cemetery and garden fences.

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